Exhibit 1

Claims 14, 15, 19, and 21-36 of U.S. application serial No. 09/087,513 read as follows.

Claim 14: A method for preparing a vaccine against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) comprising:

(a) introducing into a vector DNA or liposome a nucleic acid encoding an envelope glycoprotein of HIV, wherein said envelope glycoprotein comprises a deletion of the third variable loop (V3); and

(b) mixing said vector DNA or liposome with a suitable adjuvant.

Claim 15: The method of Claim 14, wherein said nucleic acid is introduced into antigen presenting cells (APCs) and said APCs are mixed with adjuvant.

Claim 19: A vaccine for inducing cellular immunity against HIV comprising:

(a) cells expressing on their surfaces an envelope glycoprotein of HIV, wherein said envelope glycoprotein comprises a deletion of the third variable loop (V3); and

(b) an adjuvant.

Claim 21: The method of Claim 14, wherein said deletion of the third variable loop (V3) comprises deletion of amino acids 297 to 329 in said variable loop.

Claim 22: The method of Claim 14, wherein said human immunodeficiency virus is human immunodeficiency virus 1 IIIB.

Claim 23: The vaccine of Claim 19, wherein said cells are antigen presenting cells.

Claim 24: The vaccine of Claim 19, wherein said deletion of the third variable loop (V3) comprises deletion of amino acids 297 to 329 in said variable loop.

Claim 25: The vaccine of Claim 19, wherein said human immunodeficiency virus is human immunodeficiency virus 1 IIIB.

Claim 26: A method for preparing a vaccine against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) comprising:

(a) introducing into a vector DNA or liposome, a nucleic acid encoding an envelope glycoprotein of HIV 1-IIIB, wherein said envelope glycoprotein comprises a deletion of amino acids 297 to 329 in the third variable loop (V3); and

(b) mixing said vector DNA or liposome with a suitable adjuvant.

Claim 27: A vaccine for inducing cellular immunity against HIV comprising:

(a) antigen presenting cells expressing on their surfaces an envelope glycoprotein of HIV 1 IIIB, wherein said envelope glycoprotein comprises a deletion of amino acids 297 to 329 in the third variable loop (V3); and

(b) an adjuvant.

Claim 28: A method of preparing a composition for stimulating CTL activity against human immunodeficiency virus, comprising

(a) introducing into a vector DNA or liposome a nucleic acid encoding an envelope glycoprotein of HIV, wherein said envelope glycoprotein comprises a deletion of the third variable loop (V3); and

(b) mixing said vector DNA or liposome with a suitable adjuvant.

Claim 29: The method of Claim 28, wherein said nucleic acid is introduced into antigen presenting cells (APCs) and said APCs are mixed with adjuvant.

Claim 30: The method of Claim 28, wherein said deletion of the third variable loop (V3) comprises deletion of amino acids 297 to 329 in said variable loop.

Claim 31: The method of Claim 28, wherein said human immunodeficiency virus is human immunodeficiency virus 1 IIIB.

Claim 32: A method of stimulating a CTL response in a patient, comprising administering the composition prepared according to the method of Claim 28 to the patient in an amount sufficient to stimulate a CTL response.

Claim 33: A method of stimulating a CTL response in a patient, comprising administering the composition prepared according to the method of Claim 29 to the patient in an amount sufficient to stimulate a CTL response.

Claim 34: A method of stimulating a CTL response in a patient, comprising administering the composition prepared according to the method of Claim 30 to the patient in an amount sufficient to stimulate a CTL response.

Claim 35: A method of stimulating a CTL response in a patient, comprising administering the composition prepared according to the method of Claim 31 to the patient in an amount sufficient to stimulate a CTL response.

Claim 36: A method of stimulating a CTL response in a patient, comprising administering the composition prepared according to the method of Claim 32 to the patient in an amount sufficient to stimulate a CTL response.